KANSAS.

THE OCTOBER ELECTION

LAWRENCE, K. T., Sept. 22, 1857. The deep interest manifested throughout the sountry in the ensuing Territorial election, requires statement of its terms. Under the organic act all home fide residents are allowed to vote, that is "Dhite males." who were citizens of the United Rates or bad filed declaration of intention to become such. The management of the election was intrasted solely to the Governor, including census and apportionment. At the first session of the legus Missouri Legislature for Kansas, an election was framed. As this instrument was an important one to secure the usurpation by Missouri gainst the people of Kansas, we of course find its visions chiefly framed with an eye to preventa fair election. The law for a new apportionment was not passed until the last session of the bogus Legislature. The first Council elected held Moe for two years. The second Legislature, or ower House, were elected under the same districtbg as made by Gov. Reeder, but under this new election law. Thus it will be seen that those two The first was not meant to supersede the other.
The first was entitled "An Act to Regulste Elections;" the second, "An Act to Define and Estab"Bish the Council and Representative Districts for
"the Second Legislative Assembly, and for other
"purposes." I am thus particular as Gov. Walkst, in his "proclamation," represents them as both
lection iswa, integring that er, in his "proclamation," represents them as both election laws, inferring that the second partially su-

persedes the first.

The election held under the erganic act was by ballot. So were the first elections under the bogus hw; but subsequent elections are to be managed diftly. I quote from the election law:
c. 26. All voting shall be by hallot until the first day of ther, 1856, and from and after that time the voting shall

The oddity of this procedure is not its most nobecable feature. It was not merely a fantastic whim to make a law by which both processes could be experimented on. At the first election vote by ballot was a necessity under which the Border-Rui-han rule labored. The election was to be held shortly after the adjournment of the bogus Legislature, at the county officers, who must control the election, had scarcely got in harness. The election for the Lower House, last October, could be managed just as well under ballet as open vote; but now the necessity is different. The law has sundry sections disqualifying certain persons from voting. It might not always be possible to keep the Free-State popu-bion away from the polls, and consequently the law does not authorize the calling of a new election in case of fraud or illegal voting. It leaves the detection and exposure of such frauds to the bogus officers. The election is still good—only these officers can strike from the poll-book the names of all "illegal" voters. This is to be done afterward. I need not add that this is the most dangerous and signifi-

cant feature of this election.

The first feature of the law is, that the whole power of establishing electing precincts is in the hands of the begus County Judges. As every one knows, the convenience of voting precincts is an important matter for a full vote. At the Constitutional decision is the convenient water only convenient. important matter for a full vote. At the Constitu-tional election in June, precincts were only opened at Pre-Slavery settlements, or where they had or could have power. More than half of Kansas had none. The section reads:

Sould have power. More than half of Raisas had some. The section reads:

"Size 4. Every county that new is, or that may hereafter be, established, shall compose an election district, and all elections shall be held at the Count-House of such county, where one has been erected. If there he re-Court-House, then it shall be the duty of the County Commissioners to same a house in such seamy where the election shall be held; and if such Commissioners lail to same such house twenty days before the election, it shall be the election; the held be the duty of the Sheriff to name such house. In other of the last two cases, the Sheriff and give notice of the space of holding the election by written advertisements, "up in at least six public places in such county, or by advertisement in some newspaper published in such county, at least ten days before the day of the election: Provided. That the County Genmissioners may, from time to time, establish such additional election preclucts as may seem to them necessary or proper; "Size, 5 The County Commissioners shall appoint the Judges of Election, in each county or voting precluct, at least ten days before the election at which they are to act; and if, at the hour for the opening of the polis, such judges are not present; then the voters assemble d shall have power to elect others to all the vacancy or vacancies thus occasioned. Said Judges shall, before they enter on the discharge of their duties, take the following oath or affirmation, to be administered by one of their own body, by the Sherif, or by any officer authorized to administered by one of their own body, by the Sherif, or by any officer authorized to administere state; I do awear or affirmation, to be administered by one of their own body, by the Sherif, or by any officer authorized to administere data: I do awear or affirm) that I will impartially discharge the duties of Judge of the present election according to him and the best of my shility."

By this section it will appear that each county is

"voting precinct" in any case, but there is another section effecting this point:

section affecting this point:

"Sec. 35. When any county by law is attached to another sounty for civil and n littary purposes, the county so attached shall not be deemed an election district; but the County Countsianors of the county to which such county is attached shall have sewer, if it be deemed necessary, to establish an election district in the county so attached. An election shall be held at each district as herein provided for other election district."

Now, it is a notorious fact that more than half the counties in Kansas have never been organized; that is, certain sections more than half the whole have been so intensely Free-State that it has been found impracticable or deemed the best policy not to appoint county officers for them. For all the purposes, civil or mulitary, where some recognition of them was indispensable, the bogus Legislature has tagged on these counties to other counties where they had organization. In any case, even if the people have run the risk of holding an election, the Judges remine the saven by some officer recognized by certain sections more than half the w run the risk of holding an election, the Judges require to be sworn by some officer recognized by bogus law. As they are only authorized to so elect in case the Judges properly appointed by County Courts are not present on the morning of dection, it would not be very convenient for these Judges to ge to Lecompton after a Federal Judge, perhaps a distance of 200 miles.

stance of 200 miles. The next point is qualification of voters:

The next point is qualification of voters:

"Brc. II. Every free white male citizen of the United States, and every free male Indian who is made a citizen by freety or otherwise, and over the are of twenty-one years, who shall be an inhabitant of this Territory, and of the country or district in which he offers a vote, and shall have paid a Territorial tax, shall be a qualified elector for all elective officers; and all Indians who are inhabitants of this Territory, and who may have adopted the customs of the white man, and who are liable to pay taxes, shall be cheesed citizens: Provided, That no soldier, seaman or mariner, in the regular army or many of the United States, shall be entitled to vote, by reason of being on service therein; and precided further. That no person who shall have been convicted of any violation of any of the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled, 'An act respecting highlives from justice, and persona 'escaping from the service of their masters,' approved Feb. 12, 1830; whether such conviction were by criminal proceeding or by civil action for the recovery of any pensity prescribed by either of said acts, in any Courts of the United States, or of any State or Territory, of any offune deemed in humous, shall be entitled to vote at any election, or to hold any offuse destroin, to be administered by one of the judges of the election, that he will sustain the provisions of the above redical acts of Congress, and of the act entitled 'An act to or ignize the Territories of Nebraska and Kuisas,' approved May 30, 184, and shall refuse to take such eath or affirmation, the vote of auch person shall be rejected."

Last session the test oath portion was repealed by special act, but the remainder left in full force. But at last session it was deamed in full force. But at last session it was deamed in from the

Last session the test oath portion was repealed by special act, but the remainder left in full force. But at last session it was deemed proper by the bogus authorities to interpose other bars, hence, although they passed no amendatory law; they squeezed the following section into the "Act to Deffine Council and Representative Districts," &c.:

"Bac. 5. Every bous Ade inhabitant of the Territory of Kanma, being a citizen of the United States, over the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided six months in said Territory before the next general election for members of the Council and House of Representatives, and no other person whatever, shall be emitted to vote at any general election hereafter to be held in this Perritory: Provided Auserer, That nothing in this act contained shall be considered to apply to or affect the any manner the previsions of an act, entitled "An Act to provide for taking "the consus and election for delegates to a Convention."

It is this section which Gov. Walker, Buchanan and "every" member of his Cabinet, after a grave investigation, pronounce to be the "only" we regulating the qualification of voters. On the other hand, all the bogus authorities, who are acknowledged to have the right to decide in the premises by these investigating diguitaries, decide

premises by these investigating dignitaries, decide just the other way. Besides, two eminent Pederal "legal" authorities—Judge Cato and the Attorney-General—have given publicity to elaborate opinions on the subject, siding with the bogusites. To make sure about the tax part, another section of the electric law and.

until they hear what has been the result elecahers,

until they hear what has been the result elsewhers, and then goat is again.

"fire 2. When any press offers to vote, his vote may be challenged by one of the judges, or by any voter, and the judges of the siretion may examine him touching his right to rote; and if so examined, no evidence to contradict shall be received. Or the indiges may, in the first instance, receive other evidence; in which event the hypitant may, if he desire it demand to be awong but he restinancy shall not then be constantive.

"If a vote he rejected, the same of the voter shall be entered on the poll-books as a rejected voter, together with the names of the persons for whom such person desired to vote."

The precise object that the Border Ruffians could have in inserting the last paragraph in this section I cannot fathem. It may be rendered useful. It will be seen that the judges of elections have sole power to receive or reject votes.

be seen that the judges of elections have sole power to receive or reject votes.

"Sgc 14 At the close of each election, the judges of the election, or any two of them, shall cast up the votes given for each candidate, and shall certify the same under their hands, attested by their clerks, a cupy of which shall be given to each of the candidates who shall have received the highest number of votes. One of the poll-hooks they shall, within tive days, trausmit to some satisfie person to the Scretary of the Territory. The some satisfies person to the Scretary of the Clerk of the County Commissioners, to be kept open to the inspection of all oresons.

Brc. 15. If such retorus are not received by the Secretary of the Territory, after elowing a reasonable time for the trans-mission of the same, he shall send a messanger to the district not returned, with instructions to bring up the same; and the indee and clerk shall immediately send one of the poli books by such messages.

index and deek shall immediately as an executed as may be, such measurer.

"Size, 16, As soon after the returns are all received as may be, the Secretary of the Territory shall, in the presence of the Governor, proceed to cast up the votes given for the respective candidates and shall give to the person receiving the highest number of votes for Delegale to the Heuse of Representatives of the United States a certificate of his election, and to the persons having the highest number of votes in their respective districts certificates of their election to the Legislative Assembly The Governor shall issue commissions to the persons respectively receiving the highest number of votes for other offices."

In cases of contest, the Governor has no power to receive or act on professes. All must go through the

receive or act on protests. All must go through the hands of bogus officers.

These investigations before a bogus justice must

These investigations before a bogus justice must have notice given. County elections are determined in the bogus County Court, and there the matter is finally decided. Representative contests are carried before the respective bodies, the evidence of "legality" being taken before and certified to by a bogus justice. Such are the leading features of the law under which the election is to be held. The infamous apportionment strikes off at least one held. infamous apportionment strikes off at least one-hall of the Free-State power at one blow. The above and Missouri voters are expected to overcome the remainder. Need I add that a swindle of this kind is an insult to the term "election," on which the sacred institutions of Republicanism are founded?

MATTERS AND THINGS. Shawnee Reserve, "Johnson County," Sept. 24, 1857.

By some unexplained piece of maneuvering on the part of the Department, this tract of land is not yet legally open to settlement. It is still an Indian reservation, from which whites are excluded by the faith of treaties, and all law save bogus law, which has presumed to charter half a dozen Border Ruffian towns in it, the trustees of the same being the "particular friends" of these legislative bodies in and around Westport and Independence. The state of affairs on this reserve offers a fit illustration of the mode of managing such things on the part of our Government generally-duplicity and favoritism on the part of the Government, and a total disregard to treaties and other obligations on the part of the people. All the agents appointed by the Government to take charge of these reserves are intensely Border Ruffianish. It is, therefore, not at all surprising that the only avenues of communication between the Government and these interests should thus make all things bear in that direction. The design, in the first place, with regard to this reserve, was to make it a paddock for the pet cock of Border Ruffians. The general impression is that these lands will be worth at least \$10 an acre almost immediately after purchasing, and here was a very nice speculation which might indemnify Missouri for all her patriotic efforts in behalf of Kansas. It is a notorious fact that many claims are held all throughout Kansas by men who live in the different towns of Kansas, visit men who live in the different towns of Annas, visiting them occasionally. That the people of Westport and Independence, who understand this science of squatting to a hair's breadth, should have considered it proper to hold claims in the reserve, is not at all surprising. Many of these the holders never saw, having received them through virtue of membership in the "Association." The part of the membership in the "Association." The part of the reserve lying out from Westport is, therefore, in a very peculiar position. While it is all ostensibly settled, there are really very few settlers in it. I have traveled for ten miles in some directions without finding a soul, but the little squatters' shanties are as thick as peas. They are little seven-by-nine dog-kennels, which They are would only would only cost a few dollars. owners of these are the Border Ruffi The pretended owners of these are the Border Ruffians of Missouri, who have their homes and their business in Mis-souri. So complete is this, that the whole management of this bogns county is vested in Missouri. All the county officers (with one solitary exception, who holds a sort of "betweenity" residence) are residents of the State of Missouri. The three members elect of the bogus Constitutional Convention from this country are all residents of Missouri. Two of them, as I have stated before, are residents of Westport, one of them being the sub-editor of The Star of Empire of that place. The third hailed from some unheard-of town in "Johnson" County," and I supposed he at least was bona fide, but since coming down I have ascertained the "town" to be a myth, and the gentleman a resident of the same patronizing State with his compeers. The cool, barefaced impudence of all this is

Toward the western end of the reserve there is a large number of settlers, almost exclusively Free-State. Most of these reside on their claims, and some four or five little towns have been started, with a house or two in them. These settlers, however, are kept in constant uncertainty and anxiety about their rights to the land on which they have squatted. Every few days some Pro-Slavery man, pretending to be a deputy agent, will come and order off some of the squatters from their claims, on the pretense that they have squatted on Indian lands. Lately some of the Shawnees were incited by these Pro-Slavery authorities to undertake driving off the Free-State squatters. Prior to coming down, I heard frightful stories about the Indians driving off heard frightful stories about the Indians driving off the settlers, and expected to find that there had been a collision, but I learn that so for it has been confined to threats and very bad feeling. The Mis-sourians having the agents with them have every-thing their own way. At two or three of the Free-State towns and settlements volunteer com-panies have been formed for the protection of the ballot box, but they are mostly unarmed, and lately great doubts have arisen in re-gard to what action to take. A few are intimidated by the order of Gov. Walker to disband. A few more are half inclined to believe his promises that he more are half inclined to believe his promises that he will have troops present, and that these will prevent Missourians from voting. Most of them, however, are ready to resist any invasion as far as they can; but by these conflicting circumstances, much natural doubt and uncertainty has been created. One thing donot and uncertainty ass been created. One thing people are apt to overlook, when they regard the promise of Walker that troops will be present to protect the ballot-box: namely, that the ballot-box will be from the first in the hands of the Missourians. will be from the first in the hands of the Missourians. The County Judges, who fix the precincts and appoint Judges of Election here, are Missourians. The Judges they appoint will likely be, and at all events they will permit Missourians to vote. On what pretense could such men refuse them? If Gov. Walker's promises were sincere, the first thing for him to do would be to strip these men of their ill-gotten authority. But he recognises their power. His troops will merely protect them in doing what they troops will merely protect them in doing what they intend to do. Can any one be at a loss what to expect! Could anything be more intensely absurd than this expectation of "fairness!"
Two days of fatiguing travel through this section has demonstrated the extreme difficulty, almost impossibility, of managing this election so as to prevent Missouri from voting, and secure to the real settlers mre about the tax part, another section of the election law reads:

"SEC 18. Stabil be the duty of the Sheriff to have his taxbooks at the place of holding elections, and to receive, receipt for, and enter upon his taxbook, all taxes which may be teadered him se the day of any election."

But the polls may be "adjourned."

"SEC 3. The Judges of the Election shall open the polls at 9 are a second of the election and the creation of the color of the election and the creation of the color of the election and the creation of the color of the election and the creation of the color of the election and the creation of the color of the election and the creation of the color of the election and the creation of the color of the election of the color of the election to color of the election of the color of the election to continue the polls shall be again speed and the election of continued the creation of the color of the election to continue the polls and the creation of continued the polls shall be again speed and the election of continued the polls shall be again speed and the election of continued the polls shall be again speed and the election of continued the polls shall be again speed and the election of continued the polls shall be again speed and the election of the polls shall be again speed and the election of continued the polls shall be again speed and the election of continued the polls shall be again speed and the election of continued the polls shall be again speed and the election of the polls shall be again speed and the election of the polls shall be again speed and the election of the polls shall be again speed and the election of the polls shall be again speed and the election of the polls shall be again speed and the election of the polls shall be again speed and the election of the polls shall be again speed and the election of the polls shall be again speed and the election of the polls shall be again speed and the election of the polls shall be again speed and the election of the polls and the po

require no common exercise of wishou to avoid the troops, and yet protect the ballot box. I feel confident that no effort will be at all adequate to the last

named object.

One thing is worth mentioning. There is a Missouri town of some size, named Little Santa Fé.

For several years this has been an outfitting station for the plains. This town was built in M seouri, but close on the State line. Within the last few months, the town has straggled over the line into Kanesa. It is, indeed, a Missouri-Kanesa town. It claims all that part of the reserve as its special balliwick. I understand it will be a voting precinct.

As to the probabilities of any skirmishing hereabouts, I subjoin an extract from the last Westport

A company of Free-State Hessians, of the of thirty, were on parade a few days since at Prince-ten, Johnson, K. T.; and it has since been hinted that Lane will send down two other courpaises, with ple-nary powers to prevent Missouri invortation. Those birds may get their tails clipped. It is useless to say that this part of Missouri win not send in a vote. Such conduct would disease every true citizen." that this part of Missouri will not send in a vote. Such conduct would deguat every true citizen."

It certainly would be very "useless to say" that "this part of Missouri will not send in a vote." It

"this part of Missouri will not send in a vote." I suppose this threat from Westport of "clipping the tails" of the "Free-State Hessians," is about equally useless. Nothing could be more sickeningly brazen than the last sentence. I suppose it was written by Mr. McKown, as the chief editor, Mr. H. C. Pate, is absent. McKown is one of the delegates to the Kansas Constitutional Convention. In the issue which came out while this fellow was representing his constitutions at Lecompton, the representing his constituency at Lecompton, the printers apologized for the lack of editorial on the ground that the editor had "gone to attend the "Convention and make a Constitution." I suppose what he means, when he says that "such conduct what he means, when he says that "such co "wruld disgust every true citizen," is that there are no "true" citizens in that quarter.

The same sheet has the following speculations

The same sheet has the following speculations about Walker:

"Gov. Walker left Lecompton not many days since to go to Leavenworth, with a view of stoeping the removal of the troops to Utah Territory. He appreherded that a removal of the same would bring on annoyance and war. Mr. Buchanan promised, on handing him his commission as Governor of Kansas, that the United States Army should ever be ready in sustaining order and the great doctrines isid down in the Kansas. Nebracka bill. Thus he threatened to resign if the premise was not complied with. On his arrival at Leavenworth, he found the Administration had ordered 2,000 additional troops to his aid. This force will operate to insure righteous voting in the October elections. Lane, we understand, is at Lawrence, shuddering in his boots—and well he may. It is decreed that his organization sha"l be inoperative."

The source from which the above comes is sufficient explanation of it. There seems to be a per-

cient explanation of it. There seems to be a per-fect understanding between Gov. Walker and his

Border Ruffian allies.

I send you an account of a railroad meeting held recently in Bates County, Mo., between Kansas and Missouri men. The design is to have a branch railroad from Jefferson City through Southern Kansas by the town of Hyatt, in Anderson County. It would be feelish to regard this as an indication of permanent nent peace. It is merely like the purchasing of part interest in the town of Atchison by Free-State men. There is one point in which both parties can agree

MISSOURI-KANSAS RAILROAD CONVENTION. A Convention of Delegates from Kansas and Missouri recently assembled at Butler, Bates County, Mo J. M. Vanhoy of Deep Water, Mo., precided, with a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Mr. Army of Hyatt stated that a Committee was appointed in Kareas, of which John O. Wattles of Moneka wase Chairman, to confer with the citizens along the conmoved that the Convention now hear that report.

After some discussion the report was read, and then
referred to a Committee of two from each county, who
were authorized to report business for the Convention.

In due time the Committee reported the following
preamble and resolutions, which, after discussion,
were adopted: templated route from Neceho to Jefferson City; and

preamble and recovered work of internal improvement by rati-ware adopted:

Whereas, The great work of internal improvement by rati-roads has superseded all other modes of transportation, in dis-tricts of country lying remote from navigable atreams, and has united many of the principal towns and cities of our great Re-united many of the principal towns and cities of our great Retricts of country lying remote from navigable streams, and has united many of the principal towns and cities of our great Republic; at The portion of country which we represent in Missouri and Southern Kansas demands this mode of transportation, and facilities for the development of the great agricultural and mineral resources of this portion of the Union; and Whereas, By a survey of the country from Jefferson City through this section of Missouri and Southern Kansas, it is evident that a railroad can be constructed to the western briders of Kansas at a shorter distance and with less coat of construction than any route heretofore projected; therefore,

Resolved That we, citizens of south-western Missauri and southern Kansas, in Convention assembled, do recommend the speedy organization in each of the several localities of this section of the country, to cooperate in the construction of a reil road from a point at or near Jefferson City, in the State of Missouri, running thence westward to the State line, at or near where the Marsia des Cygnes River crosses said State line, courtinuing thence westward to the Neadon River to a point in Coffey County, Missouri.

where the Marais des Cygnes River crosses said State line, coutinoing thence westward to the Neosho River to a point in Coffey County, Missouri, which was proved the plan of petitioning Congress for a neal route from Jefferson City to the Neosho River, in the direction to the point where that river crosses the fourit parallel standard line is Kansas.

Resolved, That we are in favor of said mail route, as far as practicable, being established through the county seats of the different counties through which it is proposed to pass.

Resolved, That in soro dance with a resolution passed at the Hysatt (Kansas) Convention, July 27, Judge W. F. M. Aray of Kansas, and the Hon. John S. Phelps of Missouri be appointed a confinite to visit Washington City, and during the coming session

see, and the Hon. John S. Phelpa of Missouri be appointed a committee to visit Washington City, and during the coming session
of Congress use their endeavors with the General Government
to procure a grantfol land for the construction of said railted;
also for the immediate establishment of a mail route from Jefferron City to the Neosko.

Resolved, That the delegates to this Convention be constituted
committees of correspondence in their respective counties, and
that they be requested to circulate petitions in their respective
localities, asking Congress to establish a mail route through
Missouri and southern Kansas, via Hampden to Emporia, on
the Neosho River.

Resolved, That the delegates be requested to call meetings in
their respective counties, and to prepare petitions to the Legislatures of Missouri and Kansas, in order to obtain acts of incorporation for a railroad on the proposed route.

On motion of T. H. Stearns of Butler, Mo. it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to
John O. Wattles, W. F. M. Arny, and W. A. Els, of the Kansas delegation, for their indefatigable effortato crabbish a thoroughfure through this country, and for their shie reports of the
route.

ATTEMPT TO TAKE THE LIFE OF A

ATTEMPT TO TAKE THE LIFE OF A

PRINTER.

Correspondence of The St. Louis Democrat.

An exciting incident occurred yesterday in our usually quiet town. A young gentleman named Brown, employed in The Republican office, called on an acquaintance who works in The Herald of Freedom office to obtain some money, which the latter was owing him. The Herald of Freedom office is in the upper story of a tall stone building, and is reached by a flight of stairs on the outside. George Washington Brown of The Herald of Freedom noticed the young man Brown of The Republican office ascending his steps, and immediately followed him up and ordered him to leave his house. The young man promised to do so as soon as his business with his friend was settiled. George Washington Brown repeated his order to leave. The young man seen after taking his ceparture, was encountered at the angle of the stairway by G. W. Brown, who unceremotiously pushed him down stairs, at the same time giving him a kick to accelerate his speed. The young man, upon reaching terra firma gathered a piece of wood, with which to defend himself. G. W. Brown then drew a revolver from his pocket and took aim upon the young man. The cap exploded, but the pistel accidentally missed fire. The distance between the parties was not more that fifteen feet. The community was very much exasperated at G. W. Brown fer his cowardly attack.

FROM PHILADELPHIA

THE END LOOMING UP

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept, 30, 1857. The consequences of unlimited free trade with Europe, always pointed cut by the Whig party always Cenied by the Slave Democracy, and always realized within a given cycle of years, are again rapidly developing themselves in this great emporium of manufacturing industry. Every industrial interest is beginning to suffer, whether located here or in the counties which are tributary to Philadelphia. The coal mines in Schuylkii County are discharging hands and reducing the production of coal. There will consequently be a diminished quantity brought to market, yet there will be no scarcity in the supply, because every where furnaces are being blown out, forges and foundries are suspending, factories are stopping, and the consumption is falling off so extensively that a dimmished supply of several hundred thousand be missed por occasion any advance in price. Thousands of miners are discharged from employment, and the coming Winter will be mem-erable for the severe distress it will inevitable indi-

on all classes of laborers.
At Frankford, one of our suburban boroughs

wages paid out here amounted to \$36,000 weekly. The payment of this large sum has been discontinued without a single week's warning. It is pain ful to imagine the distress among families, some keepers and dealers of all kinds, which this sudden stoppage of labor and money must occasion during the Winter. But at Manayunk, another large manuthe Winter. But at Manayunk, another large manufacturing villege, only four or five miles from Frankford, the condition of things is equally byd. At least three thousand operatives have been discharged from employment there. In West Philadelphia, Southwark, Konsington, at Camden, N. J., Trenton, Gloncester, and at every other point where manufacturing has been flourishing for years pack, stagnation is beginning to appear. At Trenton, every establishment, except the paper mills which supply the New-York journals with their daily issues, has lessened its number of operatives. The Trenton Iron Company, though having a paid-up capital of a million of dollars, has stopped one of its furnaces in the interior of the State, and is about discharging 500 operatives in Trenton

discharging 500 operatives in Trenton

Thus is the command of Mr. Buchanan, given in the Senate in 1842, about to be realized by thousands the Senate in 1842, about to be realized by thousands who ignorantly voted for him less than a year ago:
"Reduce your wages to the standard of prices "throughout the world, and you will cover the "country with blessings and b. nefits". Our country is now realizing the blessings of British Free Trade. Let it run its course, destructive though it may be, until the people themselves become satisfied of the true causes of the national embarrassment. Any demand on Congress for protection now, come from what quarter it might, would be premature. Let those who inaugurated the destructive system become voluntary, not reluctant converts.

The painful remedy for this wide-spread distress can be found only in retrenchment of expenses. It was the hard ordeal through which the measures of the Slave Democracy forced the people in 1837, and they must make up their minds to pass unwhrinkingly through the furnace now. But it is difficult to say where we shall begin, and he who has always lived frugally will fare no better than he who has lived frugally will fare no better than he who has been clothed in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day. Multitudes of poor servant girls are certain to be thrown out of employment by fi milies who, having heretofore employed two to five, will hereafter be content to get along with one or two. If this great surplus of female help could be immediately transferred to the West, the neces-sities of that region would above it all.

FIRE IN TENTH AVENUE. At a late hour Wednesday evening a fire broke out in the frame stable No. 388 Tenth avenue, occupied by James Berry, cartman, and thence communicated to the adjoining frame building, two stories in hight, owsed by Paul McGin and occupied by James Kiernan as a liquor store and dwelling. Two other families occupied the upper part of the house. The stable was entirely destroyed, and the dwelling-house damaged to the amount of \$250. Kiernan estimates his damage at \$100. No insurance.

FIRE IN WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET. At 3 o'clock Thursday morning, a fire occurred the wood shed rear of No. 289 West Thirty-sixth street. Damage trifling.

THE DISTRUCTION OF THE SHOT-TOWER. The estimated loss on the shot which was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, as reported in Thursday's TRIBUNE, is about \$5,000. Fully insured in the Astor surance Company. The fire originated in some wood work near the flue connected with the furnace used for melting the lead wherewith shot were made. The building being 175 feet high, all efforts on the part of the firemen to subdue the flames proved unavailing. Many of the firemen were at a fire in the Second District at the time, but reached the spot early enough to save the out-buildings connected with the establishment. The Tower was owned by Thomas

About 11 o'clock Thursday morning, a fire broke out in a smoke house rear of the establishment of W. A. Work & Son, provision and commission merchants, No. 29 Front street. The smoke-house being isolated, it did no damage to the front build ing. Damage, about \$600; insured. D. Donovan, a fireman, fell from the roof of a shed, and was badly injured. He was cared for by his companions.

CITY ITEMS.

MUSICAL .- At the Academy of Music this evening, I Puritani" will be performed for the only time, with Madame De La Grange, Brignoli, Amodio and Coletti in the principal roles.

—At Niblo's Saloon, to-night, Mile. Frezzolini ap-

nears for the first time in the concert-room, together with Thalberg, Vieuxtemps, Gassier and Rocco. A programme of unusual excellence is offered.

A FALSE RUMOR OF CAPT. HERNDON'S SAFETY Yesterday afternoon a rumor was extensively current in the lower part of the city, of the safe'y of Capt. Herndon, and sixteen of his fellow-sufferers, from the loss of the Central America, and of their actual arrival at Quarentine. A mate of a bark which was towed up yesterday to a pier on the East River, was reported to have announced to a crowd of people collected in a dising-saloon in Maiden lane, that he had himself assisted in the rescue of Lieut. Herndon and sixteen others of the shipwrecked company; and that the survivors had just arrived at Staten Island, in a vessel whose name he did not give. Similar rumors were rife at the Custom-House; and were, in some degree, credited. We immediately dispatched a reporter to Staten Island, who, on arriving and inquiring into the truth of the story, found not only that it was without foundation, but that he was himself the first bearer of the rumor to the Quarantine. No words can express the mental condemnation of the originators of a faire report which thus enkindled a hope only to quench it, and which aggravated, in the minds of the friends and kindred of the lost, the certainty of their

WINTER TIME-TABLE .- The recent Railroad Convestion at Buffalo adopted the following Time-Table for the Winter season: GOING WEST.

GOING WEST.	
New York depart 6:00 a.m. New York time, Buffalo, arrive. 12:00 midnight, New York time. Buffalo, depart. 12:10 a.m., Buffalo fima. Suspension Bridge, arrive. 11:20 p.m., Itsmitton time. Chicago, arrive. 11:30 a.m. New York time. New York, depart 11:30 a.m. New York time. Suffalo arrive. 9:00 a.m., New York time. Buffalo depart. 9:10 a.m., Buffalo time. Suspension Bridge, arrive. 5:50 a.m., Chicago time. New York, depart 1:00 p.m., New York time. Buffalo arrive. 5:00 p.m., New York time. Buffalo, depart. 1:00 p.m., New York time. Buffalo, depart. 1:15 p.m. Buffalo time. Suspension Bridge, arrive. 1:2:45 p.m. Hamilton time.	
Chicago, arrive 3:60 p. m., Chicago time.	
GOING EAST.	
Chicago, depart	
Sewijori, arrive	
Chicago depert. 9:66 p. m., Chicago time. Suspension Bridge, depart. 11:30 p. m., New-York time.	

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING .- The Young Men's Central Republican Union will hold a mass ratification meeting this evening at Stuyvesant Institute. No. 659 Broadway. Gen. Nye and other promi nent speakers will have their say. The perfect una-nimity and enthusiasm with which the State nominations have been received should be fittingly expressed by a large and spirited gathering.

Grammar School No. 35, in the Fifteenth Ward, ituated in Thirteenth street, near Sixth avenue, will reopen on the first Monday in October. The building has been thoroughly repaired and improved. Toe second floor, which was formerly occupied as a Fem de Department, has been divided into hands me and thoroughly ventilated class-rooms, farcished with all the modern improvements. The third floor has been converted into a fine sesembly hall, with two becutife,

ecitation rooms, separated from the main room by folding doers. The accommodations of this school are now equal to any in the city, and these changes were mu-h needed, as the class rooms were quite too small for a soboel which has been orowied to excess since to cetablishment. This is the school which has rent so many boys to the Pree Academy. We are very happy to find that school officers begin to pay prope stention to beath in the construction of 1 which must contain so many human beings. It is an swful outrage to pack away children like so many sheep. The consequences are most pernicious. Mr. Thomas Hunter succeeds the late Mr. Smith as princi-

PRICE OF MILE INCREASED .- Yesterday the milk dealers throughout the city raised the retail price of their fluid to seven cents a quart. The provocation o this step is said to be the advance of 33 per cent or the cost of railroad transportation, and an addition of one cent a quart to the farmers' price.

Chas Glantz, of Easten, Pa , sailed on Wednesday by steamer Hammonia for Hamburg, to enter upon his official duties as Consul at Glettin, Prussia, to which poet he has lately been appointed. He was accompanied to this city on Wednesday by a number of Easton frien s, and that night he was everaded by the Peo-ple's Band, of Volk's Garden, after which Mr. Glantz expressed his thanks. Remarks were also made by Judge Stein, L. H. Stout, eeq , and Col. Johnson, Easton, Mr. Felton, of New-York, and others.

HAVE OF ALLEGED BURGLARS AND THIEVES-

DEVELOPMENTS RELATING TO A SERIES OF DEPRE-DATIONS-LARGE QUANTITY OF STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—During the last month ex Officers Mar-tin. Duffon, Campbell and Rue, of the Sixth, Seventh, Tenth and Seventeenth Wards, have been searching the city from one end to the other in quest of two Germans, named Charles Bloom and George Minnie, who stand charged with the perpetration of a number of burglaries and highway robberies. About a mouth ago one of the abovenamed ex officers received information that Bloom could be found at certain times in the premises No. 28; Thomas street, and accordingly at 5 o'clock one morning surrounded the house and took Bleom by surprise. The fellow, however, being familiar with every crook and turn in the crib, ran to the roof, from which he passed to another building adjoining, sprang down the open scuttle, and reaching the street, succeeded in evading the officers. Upon making inquiries the officers learned to their entire satisfaction that Bloom and Minnie had fied the State. Subsequently they learned that the suspected parties were occupying a house in the woods near a place called West New-York, about eight miles from Jersey

On Wednesday the officers repaired to this place, and reconneitered the house in question and, being satisfied that their prey was eaged, stormed the building, and, after a fierce contest with the alleged villains, captured them. The fellows were provided with four heavily loaded muskets and with weapons, but from some reason were unable to use them. Upon search ing the premises, the officers found a quantity of goods supposed to be stolen, and in the stable was a creamcolored borse, valued at \$500, which, it is said, had been stolen from a gentleman residing in or near Boundbeck, N J. The mane and tail of the animal had been closely sheared, and, to more effectually disfigure the horse, his white hind feet had been colored black.

Bloom and Mirmie have both served terms in th New-Jersey State Prison at Trenton, where the husbard of Bloom's first wife or mistress is now serving

out a term of sentence.

The prisoners were, according to information re ceived by Officer Martin and the others, engaged in the burglary upon the store of John A. Rooney at Youkers, on the 17th of August last, which was robbed of \$4,000 worth of goods. About the same period, the stables of Judge Woodruff and Mr. Kinney, t Yonkers, were broken open and robbed of severa costly sets of harness. On the night of the 16th of August, the store of N. C. Blauvelt of Spring Valley, Rockland County, was burglariously entered and robbed of \$1,500 worth of goods. The same fellows are also charged with the commission of a burglary in Sing Sing some weeks ago, when \$3,500 worth of silks and other property were stolen. It is asserted that the goods were disposed of to a notorious receiver in Newark, who with the proceeds has set up a small

clothing store. On the 23d of July last, the store of D. Cohen, No 2851 Bleecker street, in this City, was burglariously entered and robbed of goods to the value of \$800. Several of the articles stolen from Cohen's store were found in possession of the pris-oners, and have been identified. Recently the ficer learned that a qui goods were secreted upon the premises of Frederick Stromer, No. 57 Park street, and accordingly applied to Justice Connolly for a search-warrant, which was granted. The officers in a body entered the house, when Stromer and his wife seemed greatly excited The woman drew something from her pocket, and approaching the stove made a determined effort to throw whatever she had upon the fire. Officer Martin noticed the movement, and calling to his aid ex-Officer Rue, both seized the woman, and after a violent scuffle took from her band a gold watch valued at \$250.

The ex-officer thoroughly searched the place, and found another gold watch, gold chains, linens, muslins, thread, boots and shoes, guns and pistols, sleigh obes, &c.

tolen goods, was arrested and taken to the Tombs where he was locked up for examination. The goods found upon the premises are supposed to be the pro-ceeds of various burglaries and robberies. The prop aty was taken to the Tombs, where it can be seen.

Bloom was taken yesterday afternoon to Rockland county, to await his trial there on charge of burglary. Minnie was committed to the Tombs.

POLICE ORDER FOR THE LOWER WARDS -General Superintendent Tallmadge issued yesterday, through his Deputy, Mr. Carpenter, the following General Order to the Captains and Sergeants in com mand of the six lower Wards of this city:

mand of the six lower Wards of this city:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTERDENT OF POLICE,
No. 86 Franklin street, New York, Oct. 1, 1837.

Six: Upon information received from the Fire Marshal, there is reason to believe that stores in the lower Wards are often robbed and willfully fired by parties gaining access to them by false keys or otherwise. You will, therefore, from this date direct the policemen under your command to stop all persons found going in or couning out of stores in your Precinct at unsassenable hours of the night, and to make the necessary inquiry of such persons as to the cause. By order of the party Sup't.

DANIEL CARPENTER, Deputy Sup't.

STATES ISLAND ITEMS .- Richmond County Ses sions -But little business of public interest was transacted at this Court, which has just closed its session. The majority of cases tried were persons charged with assault and battery. The most important of these was the following: The People agt. George Roff, William Bunn, James Glass, Francis Finnerty and Edward Knight. It appeared in evidence that the complainant was keeper of a lager beer saloon at Stapleton. Defendants broke his windows, doors, house and ribe, and injured him with stones and clubs so severely that he was confined to his house three weeks. They were all convicted-Roff sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment and fined, and the others fined \$25 each. Three or four of the gang were policemen in the employ of the Health Officer at

The Grand Jury presented sixteen indictments among others was the case of the Hon. Obsdish Bowne, one of the Quarantine Commissioners, who was indicted for an assault and battery on James Ogle. The offense was committed in June last, and it was stated that Mr. Bowne procured a friend of his to wake a complaint against him before a Justice of the Peace of Staten Island, pleaded guilty, and was fined \$5, without the injured party knowing anything about it. The complainant claims this to have been a fraud upon him, and the Grand Jury have accordingly found

this bill. A beach warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr Bowne. A true bill was found also against David &

A true bill was found also against David I McKetvey, Ierael Bower and Siles F. Sherwood, that of our Metropolitan Policemen, for an assault and he tery on Dominick Regan last Sammer. The defendant pleaded not guilty, and obtained the removal of the indictment into the Over and Terminer by an order for m Judge Peabody. McKetvey was kied and convicted some months sires, as appears from the records of the Court, for extortion while Justice of the Posce. Some of the bystanders were quite severe on the Some of the pysianous and severe on the Metropolitan Police Commissioners for giving him an office under them, when the law prohibited their appointing any person who had been convicted of crime. The remaining indictments were for the spec-

larcenies and assaults.

County Offices. - The Supervisors of Reason County are expending about \$2,500 in enlarged improving the County Clerk and Surrogate's offer their county. This is very well; but they seem to have forgotten the Jail, which long since become g "crying evil." A man ought not to be deprived of his bealth as well as his liberty, as all persons are who are confined in that place for a few weeks.

New Light House -The workmen are making its recessary preparations for rebuilding the light home on the reef between Shorter's Island and Bernes Point. The building as it at present stands is in such a dilapidated condition that the inmates are fearful that it would not stand the ice during the coming Wister It has been erected but a few years, and it is a remark able fact that most other houses stand leaver thes those of Uncle Sam. Corgress has accordingly med a sufficient appropriation for the new structure.

New Church.—The Baptist Society are create

church at Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, to cost \$10,000. It will be the most expensive and began edifice of the kind in the county. Capt Daves Name, famous in the "Quarantine war," gavie lot of land, and he will present also a clock a bell Other wealthy oystermen have contributed hely to he same purpose.

BURGLARY UP TOWN—ARREST OF ONL OF A BURGLARS.—Between I and 2 o'clock yesterday orrains, a private watchwan, while passing through orrains, teenth street, roticed that the grating over the Sinbele in front of Mr. George B. Alley's resident watchwan, the practing over the No. 84 in said street, was misplaced, and at once I manifely on the Eighteenth Precinet, who in turn per Shaw of the Eighteenth Precinet, who in turn per Shaw of the Eighteenth Precinet, who in turn per Shaw of the Eighteenth Precinet, who in turn per Shaw of the Eighteenth Precinet, who in turn per Shaw of the Eighteenth Precinet, who in turn per Shaw of the Eighteenth Precinet, who in turn per Shaw of the Shaw of the officers surrounded the house, while the watchman rang the door-bell. In a few momenta the officers who were stationed at the rear saw three fellows burry out at the back door and leapower the fences. The neighborhood was now thoroughly alarmed, and many were on the look-out. Officer Shaw followed one of the party over two or the ferces, and finally found him secreted in the rear area of No. 88, with a quantity of stolen property in his possession. The other fellows scaled the fences with such rapidity that they soon got beyond the reach of the officers, and escaped.

The prisoner was yesterday taken before Justice Flandreau, who, upon the testimony of Mr. Alley and the officer, committed him to prison in default of \$2,000 bail. The accused gave his name as David Howard. He is 28 years of age, born in New-York, lives in Vesey street, and is a stone-cutter by trade In his examination he said he was charged with more than he was guilty of.

The stolen property was identified by Mr. Alley. The burglars, it appears, had removed the grating, and thus gained the cellar, broken open the cellar-doer, and so gained access to the house. They had the gas lighted, and seemed to be enjoying themselves vastly over champagee and other wines when disturbed by the police.

SUDDEN DEATH IN CENTRE STREET. - John Boyle, a laboring man, was found dead yesterday morning, seaning in an upright position against the wheel of a cart, which he was grasping with both hunds. An acquaintance saw hua, and find-ing that life was extipot, had him conveyed to his late res-dence, No. 48 Elm street, where Coroner Connery held as he quest upon the body. A post-mortem examination was mad-and it was assertained that death was caused by "disease of the heart," to which effect the Jury rendered their versical.

Passing ALTERED MONEY .- An Irish woman, thirty Passing Altered Money.—An Irish woman, thirty-five years of age, named Mary Riley, was arrested vestionally, charged with passing altered bills of the Mercantile Sank of New York. The bis were altered from ones to thress, but the alteration was very clumnity done, and the figure three which was pasted over the one could easily be removed by the Sager sails. Mary bought ten centra worth of bread from Ribss Deish-ier, of No. 190 West Thirtieth street, tendered in payment one of the altered bills, and received good money in change. From Catharine Smith, of No. Mi Eighth avenue, she perchand twenty on ne' worth of mest, and tendered in payment mother of the bills, and in this instance received good change. Justine Flandreau committed Mary Riley to prison, in default of \$500 bail.

held an inquest at the New York Hospital on the body of crick Hubert, a little boy four years of age, who died first effects of injuries. On the 7th ult, the deceased was often Leonard street, near West Broadway, when a hack drive rapid rate by John Dempsey, came in collision with the and kuccking him down, the wheels passed over he thereby causing a fructure of the shull, and other injuries. caving causing a fractive of the shull, and other injuries. I evidence adduced relating to the rate of speed with which carriage was being driven at the time of the continence, rather conflicting and the Jury were of the impression from they could learn, that Dempsey, the driver, was not to bla They accordingly rendered a verdict of death by fracture of shull, accidentally received by being run over on Monday, 7th day of September, 1857.

HURT BY FALLS.—A man by the name of Patrick McLeaghlin while passing through Catharine street resteries, fell down and broke his knew-pan. He was taked to the City Horpital for treatment. A woman named Elien Elast was also taken to tile City Horpital, in consequence of having brokes one of her legs by failing on some shids in South street.

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THE GREAT PHOTOGRAPHIC TRIUMPIL The life-size Photographs exhibited by Baady at his Gallery, No. 356 Broadway, have attracted the general attention of artists, connoisseurs and the public. They are the Largest Even Made, being seven feet in length by five in width. A full length of

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A RETIRED PHYSICIAN, 75 years of age, having lost his father, two brothers daughter, son-in-law, nephews and nieces, by that dreadful discuse, consumption, and suffering with a cough himself, determined to visit the East Indies, Egypt and Japan, where be discovered a PREVENTIVE and CRETAIN CURA for colds, coughs, bronchitis, COSUMPTION, nervous deality and asthma. His cough was curred immediately; he returned, cured his relatings, who inherited the discase, and in connection with his son have employed it in their practice, curing thousands of cases considered hopeless by others. For the purpose of rescuing as many of his suffering fellow-beings as neschible, he is sending the recipe to all who wish it for Identic 3 of its pay the portage, and the balance printing. Address Dr. Hearn, M. Spring et., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

[Advertisement.]
To Nervous Sufferens.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of greeners suffering, is anxious to make known the means of este.
Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to the
Rev. John M. Dackall, No. 186 Falton et., Brooklyn.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, Cherry Valley, N.Y.—Next session begins on 5th of November. For Catalogues apply to Rivery & Co., No. 244 Fearlest, New York, or acarese the Peinsipale.

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